

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 13-18 are currently pending in this continued examination. Applicant presents the following supplemental remarks which are further to those offered in the Amendment and Response to Final Office Action mailed on March 7, 2005.

I. Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 13-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application No. 2003/0229441 A1 by Pechatnikov *et al.* ("*Pechatnikov*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,718,237 to Murray *et al.* ("*Murray*"). Under the Examiner's analysis, *Pechatnikov* teaches most of the limitations of independent claims 1, 4, 7, 9, 13, 15 and 17, as well as limitations of claims dependent upon one of those claims; but *Murray* is relied upon for an element conceded to be missing from *Pechatnikov*, namely, setting up the received coordinates of a current location of the mobile communications terminal as an origin, generating location information having coordinates of the geographical features adjacent to the mobile communication terminal by calculating difference values between the origin and the coordinates of geographical features, and transmitting the location information and map information to the mobile communication terminal. (The limitations recited above are taken from independent claim 1, but other independent claims have substantially similar limitations.)

However, upon careful review of *Murray*, Applicant believes that it fails to teach at least generating location information having coordinates of the geographical features adjacent to the mobile communication terminal by calculating difference values between the origin and the coordinates of geographical features. It is true that *Murray* teaches the *mobile object* transmitting relative coordinates *to the server* (because the relative coordinates will fit inside an uplink payload), but it does not teach *the server* transmitting relative coordinates *to the mobile object*. (See *Murray*, col. 1, lines 45-48 and col. 2, lines 26-30.) *Murray* does not teach or suggest any data link limitations that would support sending relative coordinate data *to* the mobile object, so even assuming for the sake of argument that *Pechatnikov* teaches all the other limitations of the rejected claims, and that *Murray* properly can be combined with *Pechatnikov*, the two references fail to teach all the limitations of the rejected claims.

The Examiner also rejected claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 13-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) after a similar analysis relying on U.S. Patent No. 6,430,498 to *Maruyama et al.* ("*Maruyama*") in view of *Murray (supra)*. This second analysis depends on *Murray* for the same limitation discussed above, namely, transmitting location data as offsets from an origin which is the received coordinates of the current location of the mobile terminal. As previously explained, *Murray* fails to teach sending such offset data from the server to the mobile object. Thus, even assuming for the sake of argument that *Maruyama* teaches all the other limitations of the rejected claims, and that *Murray* properly can be combined with *Maruyama*, the two references fail to teach or suggest all the limitations of the rejected claims.

Further to the comments submitted with Applicant's Response to Final Office Action, mailed March 7, 2005, the map data stored in a PDA or other device used by drivers for navigation is of considerable size. Generally, the map may require about 2 to 3GB of storage. If a driver lives in Korea, he needs map data covering all geographical features in Korea because the PDA does not receive additional map data when the PDA is actually in use. Regardless of the driver's actual needs, the PDA must always store detailed geographical feature data even when those data are not displayed according to the driver's preferences. Therefore, the PDA's storage requirements cannot be reduced. Furthermore, if the driver wants to upgrade the map data stored in the PDA, he must spend time and money obtaining the new data.

However, in the present invention, the mobile terminal periodically or intermittently receives map data covering just the geographical features around the position of the mobile terminal that meet the user's request. Therefore, it is not necessary for the data to include all geographical features within a predetermined large area, such as all of Korea. Instead, only the much smaller data set containing the geographical features and requested supplemental information for a limited area around the terminal need be transmitted, stored, and displayed. That is, the range of presented area and the level of detail in the map data can be adjusted to match the user's requirements. This system is significantly different from that disclosed by the references of record.

CONCLUSION

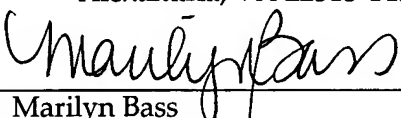
In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all claims now pending, namely claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 13-18, patentably define the subject invention over the prior art of record, and are in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would be useful in moving the application forward to allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at (310) 207-3800.

Respectfully submitted,

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	<p>Marilyn Bass April 6, 2005</p>